United States for \$3 a dozen. Address, GEO. W. DEEMS. Baltimore, Md. April 1-1m

Itch! Itch! Scratch!! Scratch!!-Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in fortyeight hours. Also cures Salt Rhenm, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 ets. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. P. F. PESCUD, Agent,

Raleigh, N. C.

Batchelor's Hair Dye!-The Original and Best in the World! The only true and perfect Hair Dve. Harmiess, Reliable and Instantaneous Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin .-Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed William A.

Batchelor, Also, Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs, for Restoring and beautifying the Hair. CHARLES BATCHELOR,

Hill's Hair Dye 50 Cents.-Black or Brown. Instantaneous, beautiful, durable, reliable. The best and cheapest in use. Depot No. 66 John Street, New York. Sold by all Drug, Patent Medicine, Pertumery and Fancy Goods stores everywhere. March 13, 1866.-1v.

Agua de Magaolia .- A toilet delight! Th ladies' treasure and gentlemen's boon! The "sweetest thing" and largest quantity. Manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia. Used for bathing the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to prevent cruptions, to perfume clothing, &c. It overcomes the unpleasant odor of perspi-

It removes reduess, tan, blotches, &c.

It cures nervous headache and allays inflamation. It cools, softens and adds delicacy to the skin, It yields a subdued and lasting perfume, It cares musquito bites and stings of insects, It contains no material injurious to the skin.

is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. Try the Magnoin Water once and you will use no other Cologne, Perfumery, or Toilet Water at-

DEMAS BARNES & CO., nov 22-6m Props. Exclusive Agents, N. Y.

S---T--1869---X. Drake's Plantation Bitters.-They purify, strengthen and invig

They create a healthy appelite, They are an antitode to change of water and

They overcome effects of dissipation and late They strengthen the system and enliven the

mind. They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers,

They purify the breath and acidity of the

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation, They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera

Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Head

ache. They are the best Bitters in the world. They

make the weak strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requir ing a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. Only gennine when Cork is covered by our private U. S. Stamp. Beware of counterfelts and refilled bottles.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

Dry Goods, Insurance, &c.

The Greatest Carladty of the Age! A LIVE MAN AT HILLSBORO'! O'N THE FIRST APRIL WE WILL OPEN, at Hillsboro', N. C., the largest and finest ent oi

Ladies' and Mens' Wear ever offered to the country trade.

Having the best custom in the State, we can afford to sell at prices below City retail trade.

Write for samples, enclosing stamp. To Students and School Girls at a distance we will sell at the same prices as to our home customers.

BROWN, PARKS & CO. March 22, 1866—2—tf.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY,

RALEIGH, N. C. P. F. PESCUD, AGENT,

IS PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES OF INSURANCE In the following Companies, whose combined Capital and Assets amounts to \$2,000,000,

Phoenix Fire Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn. Atlantic Fire Ins. Co., Brooklyn, N. V. Valley of Virginia, Winchester, Virginia. The above Companies are well known as first lass Companies, and pay their losses promptly. He also represents the

BROOKLYN LIFE INS. COMPANY, of Brooklyn, New York, which is one of the most popular and reliable Companies in the United States, and on their business for the past year have declared a cash dividend of Forty per cent, to be divided among all whose policie ed within the past 12 months, on the Participa-

Persons insuring in this Company can pay half cash, and half note, payable and renewable every year, semi-annually, or quarterly as preferred.

They insure on the non-forfeiner plan, so that

the insured loose nothing if they are unable to renew their policies after three or more years. For particulars apply to Raleigh, N. C., March 9, 1866.

DRY GOODS.

ATEROP, LUDINGTON & Co., 330 Broadway, New York, Offer to Sonthern and Western Jobbers and Reto Sommern and Western wooders and tailers, at the lowest market prices, FOR CASH,

A VERY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, NOTIONS, HOSTERY, WHITE GOODS, &c. jan. 16-1y.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

CTORAGE, STORAGE, STORAGE. WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO STORE IN our large brick Warehouse, Cotton, Tobacco. Hay, Corn, Flour, and all kinds of Merchandize march 20—1—tf. B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

WM. H. THOMPSON, JEWELLER AND WATCHMAKER, At Mrs. Thompson's store, opposite the Express Office, Fayetteville Street, is prepared to repair Watches, Jewelry, &c., and execute in a neat, satisfactory manner in short time, all kinds He has on hand a select assortment of the best

His former friends are respectfully solicited to enew their patronagee. nov 22—186 tf 10. renew their patronagee.

PAY YOUR CITY
TAXES FOR 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL
persons who shall have failed to pay their City
Taxes for 1865, on the 20th day of April next, Collector is hereby authorized and directed to advertise the delinquent tax payers' property according to law, for said tax. By order of the Board of Commissioners. J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, Clerk. The Collector may be found at the Mayor's

TOWN OF WILMINGTON BONDS.

HOLDERS OF BONDS ISSUED BY THE "Town of Wilmington," will please furnish the Clerk and Treasurer of the City of Wilmington, a list of bonds in their possession, as follows: Number of bond and amount, For what purpose issued.

When payable, What coupons now attached to bonds past A. H. VAN. BOKKELEN, Mayor. march 31-6-1w.

MUSICI DROF. F. B. MAURICE, GREENSBORO'

N. C., respectfully informs the public that he has opened a MUSIC STORE

in Greensboro'. Having received the best and most complete col lection of Music, he is prepared to fill any orders which may be sent to him. The selection consists of New Souns and Ballads, with Piano or Guitar of New Songs and Balladas, Will Fland of Gillar, accompaniments; Marches, Quick-steps, Polkas, Schottishes, Metzurkas, Waltzes, Melodies for two or four hands, with or without variations, Overtures, Exercises, Gems of Operas, Melodies, by the best and most popular composers, such as Grobe, Hun-ter, Mozart, Balle, Mack, Meyerbeer, Cramer, Wallace, &c., Listructors and Paino-forte Prim-

Catalogues of New Music sent free on application.

Music sent by mail; the expense being two cents for every four ounces. Persons at a disand expense in obtaining supplies. Any Music or Books will be sent by mail on receipt of the

marked price. F. B. MAURICE, Greensborough, N. C. march 31-6-6t.

FIRE INSURANCE.

march 31-6-s4w.

Metropolitan Insurance Company, 108 & 110 Broadway, N. Y. A FIRST CLASS COMPANY.

Cash Capital \$1,000,000, SURPLUS OVER \$409,009. Office in Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh. R. H. BATTLE,

RARE CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.

NO HUMBUG, Until further notice, I will sell at

NEW YORK COST, Expenses added, my large and well selected stock

CROCKERY, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, HARDWARE,

CONFECTIONERIES, and in fact, every thing in my line except Heavy Groceries and Grain, a supply of which will be kept constantly on hand, at as low rates as can be afforded in this market. Dealers and Families will do well to call and

CIGARS.

I have determined to sell as low as any Wholesale Establishment in this City.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH. W. ROBERT ANDREWS,

No. 28, Fayetteville Street.

Farriss & Lack's

NEW ARRIVALS

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SILK, CASSIMERE,

Every Description of Hats, &c., &c. Which the public are envited to examine, at

No. 48 Fayetteville Street,

OLD! GOLD! IS DECLINING.

But all kinds of the best Writing Paper and Envelopes, Illustrated papers, Fashion Books, Fancy Articles, and Newspapers, the form New York in thirty-six hours, can always be found at West's Stationery Store, Next door to the National Bank. "Small profits and quick sales," is our motto. February 16, 1866—tf

JORDAN WOMBLE,

Grocer and Commission Merchant, for all kinds of Produce and other Goods. ecial attention given to the sale of Flour, Bacon and Lard. Consignments solicited, at Old Stand 4th door North side Hargett street, Raleigh, N. C.

ESTABLISHED 1852. LYCURGIS BERKLEY, 53 Main Street, Under Johnson's Hall,

Norfolk, Va., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Wholesale Rooms up Stairs. Also Agent for Grover & Baker's Sewing Ma

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We still continue to sell books and stationery and all other goods in our line. We cannot sell att cost. If we do so, we shall be unable to buy ot er goods. We have been trading in our line or several years. Our friends have always patronized us largely, for which we are thankful. We have always tried to make a living profit on our goods, and at the same time to give general satisfaction to our customers. We intend still to follow the same rule, which we think fair and honorable. Such books as we do not have on hand, we will order for our friends. Among our late arrivals, we have Methodist Hymn Books, Episcopal Prayer Books, Chidren's Illiustrated Books in great variety, Photographs of Southern Generals, and Photograph Albums. We have also a great variety of common and fine Bibles and Testaments; also a large variety of Sheet Music. We try to keep all School Books wanted by teachers, to whom we sell at a liberal discount. Call and see our stock before buying elsewhere. We are prepared to do the best Book-Binding in the neatest style at short notice. We want to trade with our friends for years to come; hence we will sell as cheap as we can well under the circumstances.

BRANSON & FARRAR,

No. 40, Fayetteville St. Raleigh, N. C. N. CAROLINA FAMILY FLOUR. 150 Barrels North-Carolina Flour, in store and B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. Square, jan25—tf. Merch 9, 1866.-tf.

Dry Goods & Groceries.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE IN FRONT OF OUR STORE, ON FRIDAY the 6th day of April, at 3 o'clock, p. m., in order to close consignments, we will sell, at Auction,

the following useful and valuable articles:
400 pair new trace chains; 60 new spades; 25 frying pans; 10 doz mill saw files; 15 " hand saw files; 20 boxes "southern star" snuff; 500 lbs. smoking tobacco; 3 boxes window glass, 12 x 14; 5 "sheet tin, I. C.;

300 lbs, oak tan sole leather; 5,000 g. d. percussion caps; 20 barrels superfine flour-sound and good; 10 stands mountain butter; 10 doz. ladies' hose;

200 yards cotton plaids; 1,000 cigars; 5 boxes tallow candles; 2 casks, 1,000 lbs. rice; 5 cases of that old monongahela whiskey;

3 dozen hoop skirts; 14 " cologne; 300 " agate buttons; 46 " windsor soap; 30 packs ass'd pins: dozen combs horn & I. R.; 20 "fine combs; 20 "tuck do; 9 "steel thimbles;

18 boxes brass do—each 6 dozen; 30 lbs. black thread assorted; and a large variety of other articles not specified Persons wishing to avail themselves of the facilities of this Auction, are requested to send their goods to our Store on Wednesday next. B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

1866 SPRING STOCK.

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.

OUR NEW PLAN OF CONDUCTING BUSINESS TS WORKING LIKE A CHARM, VIZ: ONE of our firm, remaining constantly in the Northern Markets, gives us great advantages in purchasing all the late Novelties in Fashion, at the event heavy decline in prices. We are now receiving a most superb Stock of adjes Dress Goods, consisting of Black and colored Silks.

Mozambiques, Grenadines,
Spring Challies,
Organdy Muslins,
Chintz Jaconets,
English, French and American, Calicoes, Poplinettes, Bareges, Taritans,

Swiss, Jaconet, And Nansook Muslin. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, march 29-5-tt.

ZILK MANTILLAS. Basques, Saques, Parasols, Fans, &c., &c.— cautiful stock. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. Beautiful stock. march 29—5—tf.

ADIES' HATS, Gaiters, Shoes, Hoslery and Gloves, &c., &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

march 29-5-tf. GENTLEMEN'S Fine Soft French Hats and Dress Hats, fine

Shoes, Gaiters, &c., &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. march 29-5-tf. TWO OF THE GREATEST BLESS-I INGS are HEALTH AND PEACE.

preserve the first keep your body comfortable, and to enjoy the last keep your wives and daughrs well supplied with pocket change, and let ISAAC OETTINGER'S.

No. 1. Fayetteville Street, N. C. BOOK-STORE BUILDING, Where has just been opened a nice, well selected and cheap stock of Dry and Fancy Goods,

to an inspection of which the public is respect-March 22, 1866,-2-2m.

DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO. 1n 5, 10 and 20 pound Packages! B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

march 20-1-tf. NORTH STATE IRON AND BRASS WORKS,

Raleigh, North-Carolina. THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to announce that these useful works are again opened, and that they are prepared to do all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings, repair Steam Engines, Mill Irons and all kinds of machinery upon short notice. They keep constantly on hand one and two horse Plows, Shovels, Spades, Axes, Hoes, Carts, Wagons, Wheelbarrows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Plow Bolts, &c. B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

PHESE Departments in Harvard University hold two sessions a year, of twenty weeks b, commencing in February and in September. For information apply by letter to Dr. WALCOTT GIBBS, Cambridge, Mass., Dean of both Faculties. March 6, 1866—tf.

MANUFACTURER'S SUPPLIES. MILLWARD & WINEBRENER, 118 Market Street,

DEALERS IN MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES of every description for Cotton and Woolen Man Also, Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Card, Clothing, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Warp, Starch, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c. Advances made on consignments of Cotton and Orders solicited which shall receive prompt at-WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER,

March 6-3m. 4-4 SHEETING! 5 Bales-3000 Yards, 4-4 Sheetings, arriving B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. February 14, 1866.

TNSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, AND THE PERILS OF INLAND TRANS-UNDERWRITER'S AGENCY,

Composed of the Germania, Hanover, Magia and Republic Fire Insurance Companies, New York. Capital over \$3,000,000. JOHN G. WILLIAMS, & CO.,

300 Lbs. Coperas, For sale at E. A. WHITAKER'S. 200 Lbs. Blue Stone,

For sale at E. A. WHITAKER'S. PAINTING. H. T. CLAWSON.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER. IMITATOR OF EVERY VARIETY OF MAR-BLE AND WOOD. Tin office Signs. EXECUTED TO ORDER, WITH NEATNESS AND

THANKFUL TO MY FRIENDS FOR THE very liberal patronage I bave received, hope by unremitting exertions to merit a continuance FANCY PRINTING,

PLAIN PRINTING, BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. Of All Kinds, can be Executed with Neatness

and Dispatch at the

Standard Office,

(On Hargett Street.) HAVING ALL THE FACILITIES, AND A Superior Foreman, who is well acquainted with the best styles of Northern printing, and an entire New Stock of material, Paper, Inks and Presses, we are prepared to do the Best and Cheapest Printing in the State. BOOKS PRINTED AND BOUND.

We use also prepared to contract for this kind of work, having laid in a new assortment of Book Type, and made necessary arrangements to secure good binding. One or more papers or periodicals can also be printed in the Standard office. Publishers who design assuing new papers or periodicals, either of a literary, rural or scientific character, can have such papers or periodicals printed in our office, without making a large outlay of capital in purchasing presses, type, inks and other material. Being determined fo do printing of kinds in

Tri-Aveckly Standard

the very best manner, we will guarantee satisfac-

Terms-Cash.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TVESDAY, - - APRIL 3, 1866.

The Sentinel publishes a communication, with an Editorial reference, in which the Senior Editor of this paper is charged with complicity with Booth in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln! Could

party malevolence go further than this? Before the war, when we were struggling to preserve the Union, we were called a Lincolnite and traitor to the South. During the war we were called a Lincolnite, because we advocated peace, and spoke of the then President as Mr. Lincoln, and not as "old Abe." Now we are a secessionist, according to our assailants, and took part with Booth in assassinating Mr. Lincoln. If we were disposed to do so, we might sue the Sentinel for publishing the communication referred to. But we do not approve of suits of this character among public men. Such charges cannot affect our standing with good men, and we do not care for the confidence or friendship of the vicious and anprin-

During the rebellion those with whom the Editors of the Sentinel are now acting, spoke of Mr. Lincoln as Abel Hucks, and they called Andrew Johnson a "thief" and a "vagabond." It was more than any Union man dared to do to defend them. We were marked as a traitor because we wrote and said, Mr. Lincoln. We were marked because we said federals in our columns, and not "Yankees." Early in the war Mr. Davis made a speech in Richmond, in which he characterized the whole Northern people as a "set of hyenas." We rebuked and denounced that, but we did so at serious personal risk.

We did full justice to Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson as long as we dared to attempt it. One of our last articles, before we were involved in the maelstrom of the rebellion, contained an indignant protest against that haughty, aristocratical Southern sentiment which held the "rail-splitter" and the "tailor" in aversion and contempt. We have been an Andrew Johnson man a warning to you and all others, not to purever since 1844, when he made his great speech in Raleigh, and flayed certain this party was patriotic. They believe you to public men in this State who had at- be opposed to our course, and that you desire tempted to crush him in Tennessee, by to betray us into the hands of the enemies holding him responsible for the unfor- dence. tunate conduct of one of his relations. The same aristocrasy which now pursues us, and which has been pursuing us for years because we are true to the ges that, while Provisional Governor, people, followed him to Tennessee, and | we "removed"—that is, stole-certain tried to destroy the hard-earned reputa- Standard files from the State library. tion of the poor tailor boy, by throwing Mr. Perry, the present Librarian, has in his face the conduct of one of his voluntarily and very kindly informed kinsmen. True to their vulgar and us that the missing files have been cowardly instincts, this same aristocrasy found. We visited the library but which clutched at him and tried to pull once while employed in the Capitol, him back as he was ascending fame's and that was for the purpose of obtainproud summit, now grovel at his feet, ing a copy of the Star file containing a and for the present, there is no such man | notice of the death of the father of Presin their estimation as Andrew Johnson. | ident Johnson. We positively declare They are as hollow and insincere now that we are not a thief! We solemly as they were mean and malignant then. aver that we stole nothing from the But no decent person can gain any State library while acting as Governor.

thing by engaging in a controversy with the Sentinel. With the exception of the State Journal, which it has suchave ever seen. Its Editors seem to be to \$6,000. lost to all sense of shame or decency.

citizen expired at his residence near this City, on Saturday night last. Mr. Jones, we presume, had passed his eightieth year. He was a member of the night of the 2d, three horses and all the the Convention of 1835, and had fre- money were taken. A driver of a stage was quently served the people of Wake from Aiken. County in the General Assembly.

It is very fortunate for the best interests of the whole country that the Executive chair is filled with a man of Roman virtue and iron firmness of character. Andrew Johnson is that man .-His late veto message has been received the girl is satisfactorialy ascertained. every where, by the thinking, conservative masses of the people, with the prevail.

If the Senior Editor of this journal were to regard himself as fortunate when praised, and unfortunate when abused by the secession leaders, like St. Paul he would be "of all men most miserable," During the rebellion these leaders denounced us as a traitor to the Confederacy, mobbed us, and put Wheeler's cavalry after us; and now, when the rebellion has been suppressed, they call us a secessionist and pretend-

No citizen of North-Carolina labored

as we did, in 1860 and 1861, to prevent

disunion. It is true we supported the

Breckinridge Electors, but we did this

as Andrew Johnson did it in Tennessee,

with no other view than to carry with

ed Union man!

us as many Democrats as we could for the Union, in the crisis which we knew was close at hand. The result was, some thirty thousand Democrats in this State united in 1861 with the majority of the old Whig party in forming the Conservative or Union party. If the Standard had supported Douglas out and out, and had made war on these Breckinridge Democrats, the bulk of them would have gone for disunion, and with the defection from the old Whig ranks to the disunionists, this State would have gone for the latter in Februrya, 1861, and our people would have peen as thoroughly committed to secession as were South-Carolina and Mississippi. We foresaw, after the bolt in Baltimore, in which we refused to take part, that Mr. Lincoln would be elected, and we determined to advise the people, as we did in the most earnest terms, to submit to his administration. We have the consolation of remembering that we endorsed his first inaugural speech, and begged our people to stand by him in his efforts to preserve the government. But, when that fatal gun was fired at Charleston, when his proclamation came calling for troops to coerce the cotton States, and when Virginia seceded, the storm of sectionalism rose in this State to a height that swept everything before it. We went reluctantly and sadly with our State, but with the fixed determination to avail ourself of the first suitable opportunity to strike for peace. This opportunity was presented in July, 1863. We urged the people of the State to call a Convention, and to take steps through that body to arrest the war, and, if necessary, to reconstruct the Union of the States. If our advice had been taken, all our subsequent losses and sufferings would have been avoided, and five hundred thousand lives would have been saved. We were at first warned by the authorities, and then fiercely denounced and threatened; and, as a practical caution to us, on the night of the 9th September, 1863, our office was sacked by a company of Georgia troops fresh from Richmond. As a specimen of the manner in which a free press was handled in those days, we give below a copy of a letter addressed to us by Col. Seago, of Atlanta, Ga., a portion of whose regiment took part in

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 9, 1863. Mr. Holden-Sir:-One of the soldiers of this regiment brought into camp this package of paper, and offered it for sale. I do not think the object of the party was to

make money out of the attack on your office. Therefore I return it to you. From what I learn, considerable injury has been done to your office. I hope this will be sue a course calculated to encourage the ene my either by words or acts. The motive of of our peace, our property, and our indepen-E. M. SEAGO, Lt. Col. 20th Ga. Reg.

A correspondent of the Sentinel char-

-Major Ficklin has taken in the sail of the National Express Company. He has dismissed a great number of clerks, abolished a ceeded, it is the most malicious, untruthful, and unprincipled paper we are of the President is reduced from \$10,000.

-Gen. Mahone, late of the Confederate army, is President of the Southside Railroad, and receives a salary of \$9,000. He is also DEATH OF KIMBROUGH JONES .- We | President and Superintendent of the Norfolk learn that this worthy and venerable and Petersburg road, for which he receives a salary of \$5,000 per annum. -A private letter from Aiken, S. C., dated March 2d, says that the Express wagon was

robbed near Williston, by highwaymen on

robbed of his horses and murdered eight miles -Henry Johnson, a negro living in the freedmen's village near Mobile, has recently been paying his addresses to a Miss Ellen Whitehead, (colored,) and it appears that she refused his heart and hand. On Friday night Johnson shot the girl with an Enfield rifle, inflicting a serious if not fatal wound.

negro man was arrested, and the examination

will take place as soon as the condition of

-The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, composed of warmest approval. It cannot be that delegates from all the Annual Conferences of the entire church, will meet in New Orleans, the American people will strike down on the first Wednesday in April. The Gensuch a servant. The present aspect of eral Assembly has tendered the Legislative things may be gloomy, but we are fixed two hundred ministers will be present from in the belief that his policy will at last every section of the South, and the session will probably continue one month.

IMPORTANT REVELATIONS.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INTERVIEW WITH JOHN B. BALDWIN-WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR?

We make the following interesting extracts from the testimony before the committee on reconstruction

The narrative of the transaction given by Mr. Baldwin is this: After relating the circumstances of a special messenger being sent to Richmond by Mr. Seward, with a request that Judge Summers, or some other leading Unton member, should come to Washington to have a conference with Mr. Lincoln, of his (Baldwin's) being selected, and accompanyng the messenger to Washington the same night, of his being introduced next morning by Mr. Seward to Mr. Lincoln, and of Mr. Lincoln's taking him into a private bed-room, that they might be the more free from interruption, he gave a narrative of the conversation, which was opened by Mr. Lincoln remarking:

"Mr. Baldwin, I am afraid you have come too late."

"Too late for what?" "I am afraid you have come too late," said he. "I wish you could have been here

three or four days ago." 'Why?" replied Baldwin. "Allow me to say, Mr. President, that I do not understand your remark. You sent a special messenger to Richmond, who arrived there yesterday. I returned with him by the shortest and most expeditions mode of travel known." "Why do you all not adjourn the Virginia Convention?" said Mr. Lincoln. "Adjourn it! How? Do you mean sine

"Yes, sine die. It is a standing menace to me, which embarrasses me very much. "I am very much surprised," said Mr. Baldwin, "to hear you express that opinion." The Virginian Convention is in the hands of Union men. We have in it a clear and controlling majority. We are controlling it for conservative results. We can do it with perfect certainty if you will uphold our

ands by a conservative policy here. "If we were to adjourn sine die, leaving these questions unsettled, it would place the Union men of Virginia in the attitude of confessing an inability to meet the occasion. The result would be that another convention would be called, which would be under the exclusive control of secessionists, and an ordinance of secession would be passed in less than six weeks. Our true policy is to hold the position that we have, and for you to uphold our hands by a conservative, conciliate ry, national course. The Union men of Virginia would not be willing to adjourn that Convention until we either effect some settlement of this matter, or ascertain that it cannot be done." Mr. Baldwin then went on to sketch out a

dent should pursue, embracing a conciliatory course and issuing a proclamation, a call for a great National Convention, and the withdrawal of the forces from Sumter and This was about the substance of the interriew, Mr. Lincoln giving to Mr. Baldwin no pledge and no promise, and making no offer of any sort. Mr. Baldwin visited Mr. Seward the same aftenoon, and found him ex

plan of policy which he thought the Pres-

idea of a clash of arms. Mr. Baldwin went on to Richmond and reported to the gentlemen who had sent him. Further on in his testimony he added, that he understood that Mr. Lincoln had given a representing that he had offered, if the convention would adjourn sine die, to withdraw the troops from Sumter and Pickens. "I am as clear," said Baldwin, "in my recollection as it is possible to be, that he made no such suggestion, as I understood it, and said noth-

ing from which I could infer it." Mr. John Minor Botts gave his version of the interview, as it was related to him by Mr. Lincoln. He says that on Sunday afternoon, April, 7, 1861, being then in Washington, he received a note from Mr. Lincoln, saying that he would be glad to see him during the evening; and that he went the same evening to the White House and remained in conversation with Mr. Lincoln from 7 o'clock unil 11 o'clock, during which time Mr. Lincoln elated the particulars of the visit of Mr.

"Ah, Mr. Baldwin," said Mr. Lincoln,

why did you not come here sooner? I have

Baldwin, substantially as follows:

een waiting and expecting some of you gentlemen of the convention to come to me or more than a week past. I had a most aportant proposition to make to you, and I am afraid you have come too late. However, I will make a proposition now. We have in ort Sumter, with Major Anderson, about ighty men, and I learn from Major Anderson hat his provisions are nearly exhausted. have not only written to Governor Pickens, out I have sent a special messenger to him to say that, if he will allow Mnjor Anderson to btain his marketing at the Charleston market, or will have it sent to him, I will make no effort to provision the fort; but that if he does not do that, I will not permit these people to starve, and shall send a vessel loadd with bread, and that if he fires on that ressel he will fire upon an unarmed vessel; but I shall, at the same time, send a fleet along with her with instructions not to enter the harbor of Charleston unless that vessel is fired into, and if she is, then the fleet is to enter the harbor and protect her. Now, Mr. Baldwin, that fleet is lying in the harbor of New York, and will be ready to sail this afternoon at 5 o'clock, and although I fear it is almost too late, yet I will submit the proposition which I intended when I sent for Ir. Summers. Your Convention in Richmond has been sitting nearly two months, and all they have done has been to shake the rod over my head. You have recently taken a vote in the Virginia Convention on the right of secession, which was rejected by ninety to forty-five, a majority of two-thirds, showing the strength of the Union party in that Convention. If you will go back to Richmond and get that Union majority to adjourn and go home, without passing the ordinance of secession, so anxious am I for the preservation of the peace of this country. and to save Virginia and the other border States from going out, that Lwill take the responsibility of evacuating Fort Sumter, and take the chance of negtiating with the cotton

States which have already gone out." "Well, Mr. Lincoln," inquired Botts, "how did Mr. Baldwin receive that proposition?" "Sir," said Mr. Liucoln, (raising up his hands,) "he would not listen to it for a moment; he hardly treated me with civility .-He asked me what I meant by adjonurment did I mean an adjournment sine die! Why, of course, Mr. Baldwin, said I; I mean an adjournment sine die. I do not mean to asne such a responsibility as that of surrendering that fort to the people of Charleston upon your adjournment, and then for you to return in a week or ten days and pass your ordinance of secession after I have given up the fort."

Botts, very much incensed, as he says, that Baldwin should have rejected the proposition, asked Mr. Lincoln to authorize him to make it to the Union men of the Convention assuring him that they would adopt it willingly and cheerfully; to which Mr. Lincoln

efit, but Mr. Lincoln said, "Well, not just gether with other articles.

J. J. LITCHFORD, now, Botts; after a while you may." Mr. Botts's inference was that Mr. Lincoln was assuming a responsibility which would at that day have been extremely distasteful

and to the character of Mr. Lincoln, to make it known.

Mr. Botts was here asked: Q. Are you perfectly sure, according to your best recollection, that Mr. Lincoln told you that he had made that proposition to Mr. Baldwin to evacuate Fort Sumter on this condition? A. I know it as well as I know

you are standing before me and that I am answering your question. Mr. Botts related that some weeks afterward he returned to Richmond and mentioned one evening to Mr. John F. Lewis, a Union member of the Convention, the salastance of the conversation he had with Mr. Lincoln, and next morning Mr. Lewis and Mr. Baldwin drove to his house and had an

interview with him, which he narrates as follows: "Well, Mr. Baldwin," said Botts, "is it true that Mr. Lincoln did propose to you that if the Convention would adjourn and go home without passing the ordinance of secession he would evacuate Fort Sumter?" Yes," said Mr. Baldwin, "he did."

"My God, Mr. Baldwin," said Botts, "why did you reject such a proposition as that," The only answer that Baldwin made was by taking out his watch and saying: It only wants twenty minutes of the hour of meeting of the Convention, when a most

important vote is to be taken" (meaning the vote on the ordinance of secession). "I am obliged to be there punctually at the hour, and I have not time to make the explanation I desire, but I will avail myself of the earliest opportunity to make a full explanation of the whole of it." From that day to this, Botts says, he never

laid his eyes on Mr. Baldwin,nor heard any any explanation from him, nor had directly any communication with him, but he had been informed that Mr. Baldwin gets very much excited whenever the subject is mentioned in his presence.

Further on in the testimony Mr. Botts was asked. Q. If this whole proposition had been communicated to the Unionists of the Virginia Convention, together with a call for a National Convention, would that have prevented the breaking out of civil war ? A. I think it would, for the reason that, although the Democracy, which never meant to be satisfied with anything but war, despairing of being able to carry the ordinance, would have voted for the adjournment, while the Union men, who wanted peace, would also have voted for an adjournment. The testimony in relation to this interesting historical episode is confined to the three witnesses-Lewis, Baldwin and Botts. It is quite voluminous, but the foregoing extracts contain the pith and marrow of it.

New Book .- Rev. A. W. Mangum advertises that he has ready for the press, a religious work, entitled "The Safety Lamp, or Light for the Narrow Way," which is to be published by subscription at fifty cents per copy; one half of the profits of the enterprise to be devoted to the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased ministers. His address is Flat River, Orange County,

LOYAL SOUTHERN PENSIONERS TO RECOVER ALL ARREARS-OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Attorney General Speed has given an opinion-sustaining the original action of the Commissioner of Pensions-as to the right of pensioners restored to the rolls of tremely earnest in the desire to settle the Southern agencies, on proof of continued matter, and, appearently, shrinking from the loyalty throughout the war. All pensioners thus restored will now receive their pensions from the date of their last payment, on the former certificates, without interruption. By direction of the Secretary of the Interior, payment for the period from the 16th of August, 1861, to the date of completing proof of loyalty, was suspended while awaiting the opinion of Attorney General Speed,

which has been adopted by the department. After referring to the terms and import of the act of February 4, 1862, directing the names of all disloyal persons, and those who have at any time "manifested sympathy" with the rebel cause, to be stricken from the rolls, the Attorney General says: "By this act Congress has sought to be just to all those pensioners of the Government who shall remain faithful and true, and without any fault of theirs, they must be regarded as public enemies. As enemies, all intercourse with them, under the laws of war and by the act of Congress, and the proclamations made in pursuance thereof, was suspended; but by the act of the 4th of February, 1862, their rights are saved, and when intercourse became lawful, their right to demand payment

was revived, and it became the duty of the Government to pay.

"It is my opinion that, inasmuch as Hiram Saul has not offended by taking up arms against the Government of the United States, or in any manner encouraging rebels, or manifesting sympathy with their cause, he still has a right to his pension; and that as commercial intercourse is now lawful with the people in his State, his pension should be paid in full from date of the last payment."

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"Oh, it is too late; the fleet has sailed, and I have no means of communicating with it."

Botts then asked permission to mention the circumstance for Mr. Lincoln's own benoff but Mr. Lincoln's own ben-

THURSDAY, APRIL 5TH.

to those who had elevated him to the Presi-

to those who had elevated him to the Presidency; but he thought it due now to history this office.

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